

# BOSTON RECORDER.

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## MISCELLANY.

From the Charleston, S. C. Intelligencer.

### INDIAN ADDRESS.

Mass delivered by John Ridge, a Cherokee, in the Circular Church, in the city of Charleston, on Friday evening, 15th November, 1822.

The inconveniences attached to uncivilized hab-

its, and the degraded state of untutored savages,

can be duly estimated, without a particular

knowledge of their history and daily avocations.

On a former occasion, I unfolded to you the happy

facts of Missionary labour among them, and the

numerous advantages resulting in the transition

from savage to civilized life. Among the re-

sponsible causes of mortality which exist among

them, their habits greatly accelerate their tem-

porary termination. That "vivum causa malorum

temperum est," all nations are ready to acknowl-

edge; but in greater degree, the powerful and

evil effects of it have been felt by the poor In-

dians. The laws of honor and morality are great-

ly subservient to the progress of this contagion in civili-

zation; but where no barriers, of conse-

quence, to its promulgation exists, their intoxica-

tions reign triumphant. The roving dispo-

sition of the aborigines of this country, tends to

extinction; (I now speak of Indians in

general who are deprived of Missionaries, and who

have made no advances in civilization.) As they

are no permanent habitations, their continual

migrations must expose their wives and chil-

dren to the inclemencies of the weather, to hunger

and neglect, which as a matter of course, most

surely fall certain victims to these hardships.

Among the numerous speculations of the learned,

many erroneous theories have been advanced on

comparative happiness and contentment of the

enlightened and savage life. It is said by

one, that there is more real enjoyment and con-

tent predominant in the savage, than in the ci-

cized man; but I question whether the gentle-

men who support this argument, would be willing

to renounce the privileges of polished society, and

adopt the manners of savages, and

live in the wilderness, far from civiliza-

tion. Will any one believe that an Indian,

with his bow and quiver, who walks solitary in the

mountains, exposed to cold and hunger, or the at-

tacks of wild beasts, trembling at every unusual

noise, filled with agitating fears, lest

the next step should introduce his foot to the fangs

of the dire snake, or entangle it "amidst his

spires that of the grass float redundant,"

possess undisturbed contentment super-

erior to a learned gentleman of this commercial ci-

ty, who has every possible comfort at home? Can

any pay all losses, be insured, when

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A NARRATIVE OF A REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN JEFFERSON, N. Y.  
Communicated by Rev. Wm. Salisbury.

The church in this place was organized about 13 years since. About a year after I was installed as their pastor. From that time to the present revival, general stupidity and conformity to the world prevailed. None felt any anxiety concerning the state of things. The professors of religion were slumbering with the world. The church has always been small, and the additions which have been made by professor or letter, have done no more than to fill up the places of those who were removed by death or otherwise; so that on the whole the church had no increase in numbers. About 6 or 7 years since, during a season of some religious excitement in a neighbouring town, several of the people here were somewhat impressed, but not an instance of conviction and conversion took place, except in a neighbourhood, about 5 miles from the centre of the society, where two families resided, the heads of which were members of the church. Four persons in that place became hopefully the subjects of divine grace. During this period, the body of the church remained exceedingly dead. About a year and a half before the late revival, one or two individuals in the church appeared to be revived, and manifested a degree of engrossedness in religion. Meetings for conversation were held, more particularly with a view of ascertaining the feelings of the church in respect to a revival; but it appeared that the spirit of revival dwelt only with the aforementioned individuals. A few non professors had their attention excited, convictions were produced in them, & five or six experienced hopeful conversion. The youth met together in divers places once or twice in the week, for vain amusement & recreation, that their minds might by this means be diverted from their spiritual concerns. This device of the adversary succeeded, and the fair appearances were blasted. It plainly appeared that God was waiting to be gracious; he clearly shewed us that on his part he was willing to display his mercy and grace. Professors in general continued to be unfeeling, as they had always been, and conceived that there was no particular duty devolving on them in connection with revivals.—All were settled down in a state of carnal security, and criminal conformity to the world. The youth in a particular manner, were exceedingly addicted to vanity, and had banished all thoughts of death, judgment and eternity from their minds. It seemed in truth, that God would soon come out in judgment against us, and remove the candlestick from its place.

In the autumn of 1821, it was proposed to the church that a prayer meeting be held on Saturday evenings for the purpose of praying for a revival of religion. A few attended the meetings. Afterwards a prayer meeting was appointed to be held on Tuesday evenings. A few of the members of the church attended both the meetings, and occasionally some impudent sinners. This state of things continued until the first of January last. It was previously understood that the young people designed to have a ball on the evening of the new year. It was therefore proposed, that the meeting for prayer that evening should be continued as long as the ball continued, and the proposal was approved of. Several of the church convened, and continued their prayers with one accord, during the greater part of the night. The specified objects of their prayers were a revival of religion, with a particular reference to the youth engaged in the ball room. From this period things began to wear a more favorable aspect. About this time it was publicly mentioned, that so many of the church as were anxious for a revival of religion, and had experienced, as they trusted, something of a revival spirit, would meet on the following week. At the time appointed, several met, especially on Tuesday evenings, and a degree of attention on the means of grace was excited. In addition to these the church appointed days for fasting and prayer. Although a religious attention had been excited, it was not known whether any individual was under conviction; and such was the state of things that it appeared uncertain whether we should be left to return to our former state, or whether the spirit of the Lord would descend in its convicting and converting influences. It was stated to the church, that we had great reason to be encouraged. We had been praying, that God would excite a religious attention among the people, and he had excited such attention, but that we had not yet specifically prayed for the conviction and conversion of sinners. It was therefore recommended, that we make their conviction and conversion the specific object of our supplications. Shortly, the work commenced in the centre of the Society. The Spirit of the Lord came like a rushing mighty wind, bearing down, as it were, the ancient forest trees. The subjects of the work were males, who were heads of families, living in or near the centre, between 30 and 50 years of age, and reputed the most obdurate and hardened among us. The first who experienced converting grace, and took his stand on the Lord's side, was a man of intemperate habits, and about fifty years of age. So powerful was the work on this class, that 16 or 18 had experienced hopeful conversion, while only 4 or 5 of other classes were rejoicing in hope. So powerfully did the Spirit operate in the centre of the society, that for the space of a fortnight, all business was suspended, excepting such as was absolutely necessary; and if there had been a corpse in every family, the solemnity could not have been greater than on this occasion. It may here be noted, that so powerful was the work of the Spirit in this part of the town, that in twelve families, the whole number residing in the centre, in which previous to the revival, there was not a single altar erected on which the morning and evening sacrifice was offered, now there are eight. It appeared for a season, that the Spirit of the Lord would pass by the youth, and bring into the kingdom scarcely any but the middle aged, and heads of families. After this the female youth were brought under conviction, so that considerable numbers of them were at one time under serious impressions; and now it seemed as if God would pass by the male youth. After this, the revival took hold of all classes.

The subjects of this work were generally first alarmed in view of their future doom, and experienced an awakened sense of the awful justice of God; then they were led to see their heart, as enmity against the character and government of God. When they experienced a change of heart, they felt a satisfaction in the character of God, as just and holy, and desired to rely on Christ entirely for their salvation. Their hearts now approved of the justice of God in the condemnation of the sinner. The new converts, after they had experienced relief from what they called their burden, had trials in their minds concerning the soundness of their hopes, & were afraid lest they should be found at last building on the sand. And there are some instances in which the first hopes were given up as unsound, and, after a season of deeper conviction, they experienced what they considered a better hope.

With respect to the character of the work, it may be stated that those persons, who were between 30 and 50 years of age, had in the early part of the revival most pungent convictions of sin, and of their opposition to God, and in most cases such convictions were of short duration. During the height of the revival, the most solemn stillness prevailed in our meetings, except now and then a half stifled sigh would escape from some individual. It appeared as if the judgment was in reality sitting upon the convicts, and they were expecting soon to hear the solemn sentence pronounced. None of the converts appeared to be animated with great joys; but, in general, realized their own sin and guilt in the sight of God, and

on this account were led to humble themselves at the foot of the Cross. They were brought to see that they were absolutely dependent on God, & that nothing short of an unconditional surrender into his hands could secure their spiritual welfare; and though they felt themselves entirely dependent on God, yet they conceived that their own wicked hearts were the only reason why they had not before made their peace with Him. The sentiments embraced by the new converts are those which are generally termed Calvinistic.

One or two instances of individual conversion now in the recollection of the writer, may be cited. One is of a youth, who had been inclined to believe in the doctrine of the final restoration of all men. When the Spirit of God took hold of her mind, she had the most dreadful views of the eternal miseries of hell, and apprehended that she was falling into the bottomless gulf. This state of mind continued for a short time, when these awful apprehensions of future wretchedness in a great measure subsided, and she became deeply convicted of the opposition of her heart against the character of God. During the period of her convictions, for an hour or two, she thought herself exceedingly happy, and began to conclude that God had revealed his grace in her. But it soon turned in her mind: Is this conversion? Must not this be a delusion of Satan? and soon this imaginary happiness vanished, and she found herself as great an enemy to God as before. In a few days she was hopelessly brought to lay her soul at the foot of the cross. Another instance is of a person whose mind became deeply impressed with a view of her lost and ruined state, of the perfect justice of God, and of the entire sinfulness of her heart. Immediately before she was led to surrender herself to God, (which was in four or five weeks from her first impressions) her sense of her wicked heart rose so high, that she could scarcely support herself; and when relief was extended, as she hoped, herself was drawn out to love the justice & holiness of God, & felt herself happy in her views of such a God, without as yet concluding that she was interested in his mercy.

A remarkable display of divine grace, which occurred during the season of refreshing among us, deserves to be noticed. This was in a neighbourhood where a religious excitement did not commence as soon as in others. As one or two were known to be under some exercises of mind, a religious meeting was appointed in that neighbourhood. At the first meeting a considerable number attended, and the Spirit of God was evidently present, for numbers appeared to be seriously impressed. From this time the work increased, and a few individuals experienced hopeful conversion. Meetings continued to be held in different places in that neighbourhood, but in 4 or 5 weeks a meeting was appointed in the same place where the first was held. Those who had been for that period under conviction attended, but exceedingly weighed down under the burden of sin and guilt. After the usual exercises of the evening, such was the situation of convicted sinners, and such their unwillingness to retire, that it was thought not advisable to continue the meeting. Prayer was offered up in particular for them, and before the close of the meeting, nine, it was hoped, had passed from death to life. Whether these experienced a real conversion, the judgment will no doubt disclose; but so far as the writer has had the opportunity to know the state of their minds, he thinks there is reason to believe that some, perhaps all of them, have experienced religion.

The number of hopeful converts is not far from 120. Ninety-two have united with the church, 80 by a public profession, and 12 by letter. About 20 indulge hope, who have not yet come forward to unite with the church; and about 20 who reside in a neighbourhood, where there is a small branch of a Baptist church, have united with that denomination. About 26 altars are now erected, on which the morning and evening sacrifice is offered.

The writer would in the close of his narrative, suggest a few things.

1. It has been commonly said by enemies to revivals, that they generally respect the female part of society and persons of weak intellect, supposing that this militates against the genuineness of revivals of religion. But this objection was wholly done away by the peculiar manner in which the Spirit of the Lord commenced its operations. Here we have seen men of strong minds, of vigorous constitutions, of considerable information, 40 or 50 years of age, several of whom had been magistrates within the state, enquiring what they must do to be saved, and coming over on the side of Christ, while females and youth seemed to be almost wholly unmoved. All opposition to the work of the Spirit was thus hushed, before the attention of females and youth was called up.

2. It has very clearly appeared, that God has poured out his Spirit in answer to the faithful supplications of his servants. The prayer meeting on the evening of the first of January, appears to have been owned of God, and to have been an important step in the revival. Our seasons of fasting, the weekly meetings of a pious few, as well as our meetings for prayer, appeared to be the work of God. There are instances in which individuals have continued with one accord in prayer during the night. What we called our secondary prayer meetings appeared to be peculiarly owned. These were meetings which were held after the close of the first, in which we designed to have our prayers as appropriate to the object as they could be, and in which sinners under serious impressions were urged to an immediate submission to God.

3. We have learnt the fact that nothing prevents or keeps back revivals of religion but the unfaithfulness and inattention of Christian churches. God on his part is ready, but Christians are not ready. God is waiting to be gracious, but they are saying, the time is not come for the Lord's house to be builded. May Zion in every part of our land and world rise and put on strength and come to the help of the Lord. When such a harvest is to be gathered in, let no Christian be indifferent in the discharge of his duty.

WILLIAM SALISBURY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Appendix to the last Report.

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Unsettled Ministers and Licentiates in Connecticut, during the last twenty years.

In 1802, Unsettled Ministers 10; Licentiates 27. In 1803, Unsettled Ministers and Licentiates 53. In 1807, Unsettled Ministers 15; Licentiates 34. In 1809, Unsettled Ministers 16; Licentiates 36. In 1811, Unsettled Ministers 21; Licentiates 33. In 1812, Unsettled Ministers 22; Licentiates 21. In 1820, Unsettled Ministers 23; Licentiates 25. In 1821, Unsettled Ministers 22; Licentiates 29.

Ought not this statement to correct an impression which is sometimes found, that the number of unemployed preachers has much increased latterly? Ought it not, also, to be remembered, that some of the officers of the College, some of the teachers in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, some of the most useful men in the world, are found among unsettled ministers and licentiates? And ought

it not to be allowed? does not candor require it, that a little time is necessary, between Licensure and Ordination, and between being dismissed and settled again, in which the best men must be Unsettled Ministers and Licentiates; and would it be any thing strange or wrong, if some good men should be found among these classes on account of old age or sickness?

Ministers made Life Members by Females.

Out of 77 persons constituted life members of the Society, during the last year, 51 were constituted life members by females; thus \$2,040 were paid into the Treasury. Out of 274, the whole number of life members of the American Education Society, 184 were constituted life members by females; and thus \$7,360 have been obtained.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance of Current Fund from last year	\$4469 89
" Permanent Fund	798 50
Amount received on Interest account	1274 67
" Donations	9712 91
" Annual Subscriptions	1713 00
" Life do.	3240 00

\$21,208 97

Amount paid sundry Beneficiaries \$6560 00

Paid for Agencies in behalf of the Board, assistance rendered to the Clerk, printing Directors' Reports, printing and purchasing Tracts, circular letters, schedules & blank notes, 1424 23

Amount transferred to Permanent Fund in conformity to a vote of the Board of Directors 5001 50

Balance of Permanent Fund which remained on hand on old account, since invested, 798 50

Balance of Current Fund to new account, 5416 74

missionary Societies "were of this world, the world would love its own; but because they are not of the world, therefore the world hateth them." There cannot be a single doubt that all those vehicles of slander and falsehood which are put in motion by the daring spirit of infidelity, will be made subservient to extending the knowledge of Christ; for surely the wrath of man shall praise God and he will restrain the remainder.

The Lord will have in derision all them that hate him; their counsels will be carried headlong, and they themselves will become like the grass upon the house-top, which withereth before it groweth up. No man can be the friend of God and yet be willing that the world should continue to lie in wickedness. No man, who makes the Word of God his rule of judgment, can doubt that much the largest portion of the world, does actually lie in wickedness; therefore no man who sets himself to oppose the measures which God himself has appointed for the conversion of the world, can be the friend of God. And when Christians perceive that the enemies of God are collecting their strength, to make the most effectual resistance in their power to the spread of Christianity, will they not pray the more earnestly—unite the more perfectly—and contribute the more freely and abundantly of such things as they have, to carry into effect the great commission of the Saviour, "preach the Gospel to every creature?"

In Europe, the Missionary cause is receiving daily accessions of strength. The contributions of the last year to the several Missionary Societies, exceeded those of any former year, by several thousand dollars each. And who will not rejoice in the fact, that in Great-Britain alone, amid all the pressure under which her population labors, more than \$1,400,000 have been raised in a single year for various objects of religious charity!

The fact certainly indicates a pleasing revolution of public sentiment within a few years, with regard to the duty of attempting to bring the world into subjection to Christ; it also shows

what may be done by the poor and oppressed, (for these contributions are chiefly received from the poor, who are groaning under an immense weight of taxation) when they are cordially interested in the cause; and it discovers not less clearly, the value of a well digested system of means for putting it in the power of every individual, rich and poor, old and young, to contribute according to his ability.

Tract Societies, though occupying an humbler sphere, & urging themselves less into public notice, form an important part of the scaffolding, by which the building of Christ's spiritual temple is carried forward. Their importance is too little realized by the mass of the religious community, because it is not generally known how many thousand infidel publications are scattered over the remote parts of the country every week; publications that can be effectually met by no other means than the dispersion of Tracts of holy character and purifying tendency.

Societies of this description have multiplied indeed with rapidity in our own and in foreign countries. They are formed upon such principles, that every contributor receives more in value, than the amount his subscription would procure for him in any other way, and at the same time he enlarges that general stock from which the poor and ignorant in different parts of the world are supplied with instruction. No species of charity brings a more immediate and substantial return to Donors, than this. The New-England Tract Society is extending its blessings thro' North America, and wants nothing but the means to assist effectively our Missionary operations in the eastern world. Those means will doubtless be secured, for measures adapted to that end are in actual and active operation. The Tract Society of New-York, and some others are doing nobly; and from the combined exertions of the whole, there can be no doubt of the most beneficial results. Many of the kingdoms of Europe, and even Bengal in Asia, cherish such institutions. The last year has witnessed the formation of a Tract Society in France, and who will venture to say, that the next year may not witness similar societies in Spain, Portugal and Italy.

Education Societies have arisen in such numbers as to settle the question, that the American churches are resolved, relying on the smiles of Heaven, to enjoy and perpetuate a pious & competent ministry. Of these, the American Education Society is the largest, and during the last year has received valuable accessions to its strength in the patronage and munificence of distinguished individuals, as well as in the enlarged contributions of auxiliary societies and of its earliest friends. Experiment has proved, what was at first regarded as problematical, the practicability of uniting the resources and the prayers of various Christian denominations in reference to this grand object. It is true that there are distinct Presbyterian, and Episcopal, and Baptist, and perhaps Methodist Education Societies, formed; and their formation is matter of sincere rejoicing; for they are all contributing to one and the same end;—but the harmonizing principle of the American Education Society, has the happy effect of bringing the various denominations into a more intimate acquaintance and cordial fellowship with each other, and will become an important instrument ultimately, of breaking down unnatural distinctions between Christians, and producing a mutual sympathy in each other's trials and comforts. Hundreds of pious youth are now pursuing their studies preparatory to the Gospel ministry, who would have remained "unknowing and unknown," had not the hand of charity offered to them the means of instruction. Between all these, there will exist a bond of union, resulting from the relation they mutually sustain to the church, as first their benefactors, then their teachers; which will tend strongly to the destruction of those prejudices that have too long divided the ministers, as well as the churches, of Christ. These youth are to form the luminaries of Zion in future years. Like the Star of Bethlehem, they are destined to guide the wise men of the East, and also of the West, to the place where Jesus is, that they may honor him with "their gold, their frankincense and myrrh." And on no part of the system of benevolent enterprise will the eye of faith, or enlightened philanthropy, rest with more pleasure, than that which pro-

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

### FOREIGN.

Irish papers inform that the insurrectionary spirit is manifesting itself in the same way that it did before the rebellion of 1798. The country people are cutting young ash trees for the purpose of making pike handles.—The expedition which sailed from the ports of the United States, with a view to revolutionizing Porto Rico has been completely frustrated. The conspirators on the Island, who have been concerned in the plot, have been detected, and one has been executed. The leaders are said to have been imprisoned at Curacao. The Spaniards endeavor to make this a set-off against their piracies.—A Smyrna paper of July 13th, observes, that the account of the war operations on the side of Persia, wears various phases. We have had reports of Turkish success in some quarters; but it appears by the most authentic accounts, that the Persians have obtained some advantages. The probability is, that nothing decisive has been achieved on either side.—7000 persons, travelling to Mecca in a caravan, have been attacked and plundered by the Wahabites, who killed more than half of the pilgrims. It is said that the son of the Viceroy of Egypt, will shortly march against these marauders of the desert.—Accounts from Scio state, that six hundred Greeks from Chios have arrived there, and gone into the country to gather the harvest. The troops of the Aga continue encamped at Campo. Provisions are very scarce, owing to the epidemic's raging; 11 Catholics and 76 Greeks, have died with it at the French Consulate. The Firman of the Grand Signior has been received, declaring that all the Greeks in Scio shall be considered free, & be at liberty to take possession of their lands and effects. The new Governor of the Island, it is said, maintains the best order, and has lately executed some Turkish soldiers, who had been guilty of excesses. The number of Latins in Scio have been reduced from 800 to 350.—Accounts from Porto Rico state that a Columbian privateer captured a Royal Packet, bound from Cadiz to Havana, the latter having had her captain killed. The packet sailed in company with a Spanish frigate and ten transports, destined to the relief of St. Juan de Allora, Santa Cruz.—A letter from Pisa says, that Lord Byron is gone to Genoa for the purpose of embarking for the United States.—The Mermaid, conveyed to England by Captain Edes, was advertised for exhibition at London, on the 16th of October.—A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, published in the London Morning Chronicle, dated Aug. 5th, mentions that the Cape had been visited by terrible hurricanes; Table Bay was covered with wrecks; the country desolated by unceasing torrents of rain; vineyards choked by sand; houses fallen and carried away by rivers.—A Central University is contemplated in Spain, to be opened in November, in the city of Madrid. In this new institution no less than thirty-five Professorships are established, among which are professorships of Universal Legislation; of the political and public law of Europe; of Moral and Natural Rights; and of Public and Constitutional Rights.—London papers have been received at Philadelphia to the 26th of October. By these, the success of the Greeks in the Morea and Bay of Napoli were confirmed. Greek reports state that the Turks lost six transports in a naval contest in the Bay of Napoli; that their fleet had taken shelter in Napoli and were in great danger and distress; they likewise declare that the Persians had beaten the Turks in several battles, and after taking their artillery they were joined by Selim Pasha with 15,000 men. The London Morning Chronicle mentions that the Baron Las Casas, son of the Count who attended Bonaparte to St. Helena, had assaulted Sir Hudson Lowe, with a horse-whip, in the street.—Corinth surrendered to the Greeks on the 24th Sept. The Turks still hold Patras and several other strong places in the Morea.—Besides Aleppo, Antioch, Sidon and Alexandretti have been desolated by earthquakes.—No official intelligence has been received from the Congress of Verona, but the *Journal des Débats* has published an article, apparently from authority, in which it was stated that Alexander had announced to the Congress at Verona, his intention of entirely changing his system with regard to Turkey, and of employing means to compel the barbarous government of Constantinople to make concessions.—An official bulletin of Morales, dated at Guardia, in Carabaya, Nov. 14, announces, that on the 13th, "at 11 o'clock, at the distance of about a quarter of a league from this point, the enemy offered us battle in numbers, 1200 of infantry & 100 cavalry, all veteran troops of the battalions of Boyaca, Monups, Antioquia, & 4 companies of Cartagena. They commenced their fire by skirmishing, besides their columns en masse, which gallantly charged ours, and at least 100 pacers out troops charged with the bayonet, and in spite of the terrible fire of the enemy they charged them with extraordinary decision, valor and enthusiasm. Although the shocks were bloody and the resistance great, the rebels were surrounded and completely dispersed, leaving in our hands about 1000 muskets, 800 prisoners, with 36 officers, 100 dead, & 160 wounded, 2 colors and warlike stores. There has also remained in our possession all the baggage of the enemy, from its chief to that of the last soldier. In the midst of so complete a victory, and which will always redound to the honor of our arms, we have to lament the loss of the prudent and brave Col. Don Leon Yturbe, chief of the staff of the army, and the gallant commandant of the battalion of Chasseurs, Gen. Don. Josef Gorroel Coro, with 10 officers, 46 soldiers, and 70 wounded."

### DOMESTIC.

The Utica, N. Y. Sentinel says that the proprietors of the Utica and Montezuma Passage Boats, on the Erie Canal, have received a dividend of \$30 per share, equal to 15 per cent on the amount of capital employed.—A Mr. Neal is now in New-York exhibiting several rattle snakes, an adder and two wampum snakes. He handles them with perfect indifference; they wind round his limbs, coil round his neck; kiss him, run their heads over his face, and appear to obey his voice. They have not been deprived of their poisonous fangs, are perfectly clean, and shine with glossy brightness. The sight of the most venomous reptiles thus tame, and perfectly harmless, is truly astonishing.—Samuel Stevens, Jr. Esq. has been elected governor of Maryland, by a joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives.—A member of the Senate of Pennsylvania has introduced into that body a proposition for the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in such manner that the people shall vote for the President, instead of voting for electors.—The Legislature of Missouri has recommended Henry Clay as a candidate for the office of President of U. S.—A man whose name was John McCall, travelling with his wife and child from Tennessee to North Carolina, was wantonly and without provocation set upon by three villains in the Isle of Wight county, near Norfolk, and shot dead on the spot.—The post at America is broken up, and the guns, &c. carried to Sayannah.—The Nahant Hotel, near Boston, which was erected last season, is built of stone, 80 feet long, 44 wide, 4 stories high. It contains 58 rooms, and commands a fine view of Boston, Lynn, Marblehead, Chelsea, Cape Anne, and the south shore of Marshfield. Vessels entering or leaving Boston harbour must pass in full view of this building.—A child two years old was burnt to death at Canavallia, on the 5th inst. by its cot clothes taking fire.—Samuel Smith of Maryland, has been elected a Senator of the U. S. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Pinkney.—The Bridgeport Courier states that the new Light House at the entrance of Black Rock harbor is now completed, and regularly displays a strong and brilliant light.—An affray took place on the 10th instant, between James Benson of Va. and another person named Mr. Ellingswood; Right Hand of Fellowship Minister; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Payson; Reciting Prayer by Rev. Mr. Gillett; Charge Mr. Packard; Address to the people by Mr. Smith; Concluding prayer by Rev. Pomeroy.

### FOREIGN MISSION SOCIETY.

The members of the Foreign Mission Society of our vicinity, are hereby notified, that their annual meeting will be held at the hall of the Merchants' Bank, on Wednesday, Jan. 1, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The annual sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Sabine, at the monthly meeting house in the evening—services commence at 6 o'clock, Dec. 28, 1832. WM. JONES, Secy.

The City Council has offered a reward of 100 dollars for the apprehension of McClelland.—Major James Hamilton, Jr. is chosen a representative to Congress from South Carolina, the place of Mr. Lowndes, resigned.—A bill has been introduced before the Legislature of Georgia, to establish and endow a public seat of learning for the Education of Females.—The yellow fever having entirely ceased in Louisiana, business is reviving, the absentees returning, and the crops coming in rapidly.—On the 5th instant, two sons of Major C. Leppert, one aged 12 years, and the other 6, were amusing themselves in sliding down a hill in Jewett's City (Conn.), both of them seated in the same sled, and it became unmanageable in the rapidity of its descent, and carried them to an adjacent river, which was partially frozen over. The ice giving way both of the lads were precipitated into the stream, at a spot where the depth was so great that neither could reach bottom. The oldest, in their perilous emergency, caught his brother by one arm, and swam to the edge of the ice, on which, by a great effort, he contrived to place him. A person in the neighborhood, attracted by their cries, came to their assistance, and rescued them from their danger.—The President has nominated Nicholas Bidle, John Conolly, and Charles Ingersoll of Philadelphia, Henry Eckford of New-York, and James L. Hawkins of Baltimore, Directors of the Bank of the United States.—A child in Belfast (Me.) 18 months old, fell into a well 50 feet deep, containing but a foot of water, & was taken out unhurt.—Mr. McDuffie's life is said to be in danger, in consequence of his arm's being shattered in the late duel, and his refusal to have it amputated.—Mr. Ellison, Charge D'Affaires from Russia to the United States, and Baron Malte, Secretary of Legation, arrived at Washington on the 17th inst.—The State of Georgia derived a revenue of \$2,400 from its Penitentiary, the past year.—A regular line of steam-boats will commence running between New York and Providence in March next.—The subscriptions in Boston for the widowed mother of the late Lt. Allen, amounted to \$2,000.—On the evening of the 9th inst. the bark of Dr. Richard Briggs, of Worthington, was consumed by fire, together with a yoke of oxen, a cow, 15 or 20 tons of hay, 120 bushels of barley and oats, various farming utensils, &c. Loss \$7 or \$800 dollars. It is not known how the fire originated; no candle had been carried to the barn that evening.—The store of Mr. Burrill, of Easthampton, was entered by some villain on the night of the 9th inst. and a pocket book containing 60 or 70 dollars in bills, and some valuable papers was taken.—A New York paper states, that more than two thousand bushels of wheat have recently been imported from London to New York, and that 5000 bushels more have been shipped for the same place. This wheat will, it is said, yield a profit of 25 per cent.—Three persons have lately been apprehended in Lexington, Mass., for passing counterfeit money; \$1400 of counterfeit bills were found about Lexington Meeting House.—The Grand Jury of New York have brought the subject of yellow fever before the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and recommended that measures be taken to prevent it.

On the annual meeting of the Boston Society for religious purposes, will be held in the Old South Vestry, at 6 P. M. of the 2d January, 1823, when the Rev. Mr. Collier will make a report of his ministerial labors during the past year.

N. B. The members of the Boston Female Society for Missionary Purposes, are respectfully invited to attend the meeting.

### DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. James Lewis, son of Mr. Thomas L. aged 18; Mrs. Nancy Moore, 88; Luther W. son of Mr. Luther Corey, 21 mo.; Mr. Abel Tompkins, 34, formerly of Little Compton, R. I.; Geo. Grayton, 5; Ann R. Huxford, youngest child of Capt. Henry H. 6 mo.; Mr. Israel Cook, 72; John B. son of Mr. Harvey Bates, 3y. 6 mo.; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Benj. C. Phillips, 34; Caroline Brown, 5 mo.; Mr. Charles W. Black, 33; on the 15th inst. Ignatius James Jackson, youngest son of Rev. James Sabine, 3; Capt. Timothy Ware, 44.—In Roxbury, by a loaded wagon passing over his body, Mr. Elihu Murdoch, of Newton, 29; Mr. Thomas Cheney, 38.—In Charlestown, Mr. John Pierpoint, 25.—At Leachmere Point, Charlotte Sewall, 9 mo. daughter of Mr. Sewall White.—In West Cambridge, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Samuel Jones, 56.—In Lexington, Mrs. Lydia Pierce, 92.—In Framingham, Mr. Jacob Hemenway, 70.—In Salem, Mrs. Martha, wife of Mr. William H. Honeymore, 22; Capt. Joseph Brown, 59.—In New-Hampshire, widow Joanna Smith, 70; Mrs. Hannah Bray, widow of Mr. Aaron B. 78.—In Nantucket, Friend Jeremiah Austin, 65.—In Beverly, Wm. Burley, Esq. 72.—In Scituate, Mr. Ensign Otis, jr. 45.—In Haverhill, Miss Sarah Inman, 70.—In Sudbury, Mr. Elihu Rice, formerly of Brookfield, 67.—In Oakham, Mrs. Sarah Partridge, 76.—In Hadley, widow Elizabeth Peck, 90.

In Providence, R. I. Mr. Nathaniel Dana, 83.—In Portsmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Jackman, 86.—In Manchester, N. H. Samuel Phillips Kidder, Esq. 53.—In Portsmouth, N. H. Joseph Seaward, Esq. 51, for many years Town Clerk.—In Concord, N. H. Mr. Ebenezer Frye, 51.—In Providence, R. I. Capt. Benjamin E. Gorton, 57.—In New Haven, Mr. Thomas Walkley, of Austinburg, Ohio, Member of the Senior Class in Yale College.—In Belcast, Mrs. Temperance Wright, formerly of New-Bedford, 53.—In Savannah, Lemuel Glidden, Esq. a native of Maine.

In North Brookfield, the 19th inst. Mrs. Clarissa, wife of Daniel Tucker.—In Dunbarton, N. H. in the family of Rev. Walter Harris, Eliz. Sayles, 12.

*AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.*

A Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society, will be held at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the day previous, at 3 o'clock P. M. a Committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of the Society.

Dec. 28. ASA EATON, Clerk.

T. H. MILLER,

Printer & Bookseller—Congress-Street, Portsmouth, N. H.

R Receives Subscriptions for the *Missionary Herald*, published monthly—the *Guardian and Sabbath School Repository*, published monthly—*the New edition of Scott's Family Bible*, now printing in Boston—and other valuable works.

He has for sale—all the publications of the New England Tract Society—the Christian Almanac, wholesale and retail—a good variety of Religious Books, and a complete assortment of School Books and Stationery, Bibles, Testaments, Children's Books, &c. Sabbath Schools, Libraries, &c. supplied on good terms.

Book and Job printing well executed.—In press and will be published in January, 1823, an Arithmetical Catechism—second Edition—price 20cts. 2 dollars per doz.—Just published, Questions on the principles of good reading, in the English Reader, 6 1/4 cts.; 63 cts. doz.

Dec. 28.

*CHOICE GIFT FOR YOUTH.*

JUST received, and for sale by JAMES LORING, Price 63 cents, with a Frontispiece.—The HAND OF PROVIDENCE, manifested in a Faithful Narrative of Real Facts, Illustrative of its punishment of vice and reward of virtue; interspersed with Genuine Anecdotes and suitable Reflections.

A CLERGYMAN in the vicinity of Boston would receive two youths to board and instruct. Inquire at this office.

FOR sale, Pew No. 5 in Park-street Church. Payment will be received in West India or English Goods. Inquire of Morion & Williams, Marlboro-street.

Dec. 28.

### THE CHRISTIAN WORLD UNMASKED.

CHARLES EWER, No. 51, Cornhill, has just published, price 87 1/2 cents, bound, with a likeness of the Author, *The Christian World Unmasked*, by the Rev. JOHN BERRIDGE, A. M. Vicar of Everton, Eng. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author, Corrected by the Rev. ABNER MORSE, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket.

PELHAM, N. H., Sept. 26, 1822.

Dear Sir,—I am much gratified to learn that you are about to publish an improved edition of the *Christian World unmasked*, by Rev. John Berridge. I have heretofore been much interested in the perusal of this work. I think it one of the best works of the kind, giving a thorough and accurate knowledge of the human heart, & assist Christian professors in examining themselves & coming to a conclusion whether they have passed from death to life. It ought to have a very extensive circulation. Yours, &c. JOHN H. CHURCH.

Also, just published and for sale as above: *The Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life*, selected from the papers of the late Arthur Austin, with an elegant Engraved Title Page.—Price \$1 in Dec. 21.

### CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

R. P. & C. Williams, Cornhill Square, Boston, have made arrangements with the publisher of the *Christian Observer*, to supply the subscribers in this part of the country, and have just received No. 7, of vol. 22, for the year 1822, and the preceding numbers.

As the Boston and the New-York editions are now united, they will be published with the utmost regularity, the paper and printing will be much improved, and in these respects will compare with any periodical work in this country.—Public patronage to this valuable publication is respectfully solicited.

Conditions.—The *Christian Observer* is issued in 12 monthly numbers and an appendix, making an annual volume of about 900 pages, large octavo page closely printed, price \$4 a year, payable on delivery of the sixth number. Persons disposed to obtain subscribers will be allowed 50 cts for good names.

Dec. 7.

C. CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, for August, 1822, just received by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS.

### CONTENTS.

*Religious Communications*—*Presbyter's Appeal* on some prevailing Iniquities, continued from page 402—*Family Sermons*, No. CLXIV. on Job XIV. 1. On the causes of want of success in the Ministry (continued from p. 333)—*Hints to Religious Students* at College.

*Miscellaneous*.—*Remarks during a Journey to North America*, continued from page 418—*On pursuing Ecclesiastical Preferments*—*Remarks on an exceptional Picture*—*On the laws against the profanation of the Sabbath*.

*Review of New Publications*—*Holdane's Evidence and Authority of Revelation*—*Pearson's Life of William Hey, Esq. of Leeds*.

*Literary and Philosophical Intelligence*—*Great Priests*—*New Works*—*Extension of Popular Literature*—*Proposed uniform edition of Ancient Histories*—*Royal Academy of Music*—*United States—State of Literature*—*List of New Publications*.

*Religious Intelligence*—*Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*—*Annual Report*—*Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*—*Society for Building and enlarging Churches*.

*View of Public Affairs*—*Foreign, France, Trial of Porton, State of Parties*—*Debate on Slave Trade*—*Spain—Turkey & Greece—Domestic*—*Prorogation of Parliament, His Majesty's Speech, Remarks on the business of the Session, Death of the Marquis of Londonderry, Reflections on the frequency of the crime of Suicide, King's Visit to Scotland*.

E. PORTER, L. Woods, J. MURDOCK.

Theological Seminary, Andover, July 19, 1822.

### MORSE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY.

A New System of Geography, Ancient and Modern, for the Use of Schools, accompanied with an Atlas, adapted to the work. By JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. and SYDNEY E. MORSE, A. M. A New Edition—to which is added, besides other important improvements, a Concise System of Ancient Geography; and the Statistics of the United States, comport with the late Census. Published by RICHARDSON & LYON, 75, Cornhill, Boston.

The aim of the authors of this work, has been to give such a view of Geography as will leave a deep & abiding impression on the mind. For this purpose each Continent is introduced by describing all the great outlines—the mountain lines—the river lines—and other grand features. The principal points being thus fixed in the mind, the pupil is then led to a particular view of each country. In this part of the Work, instead of a dry catalogue of names, thrown together without reference to any order, a connected view is given of each country:—such a view as is calculated to make the study interesting, & at the same time to leave durable impressions. The Work concludes with General Views, containing much valuable information on a great variety of interesting subjects, & calculated, by obliging the student to go over the world again & again, for different purposes, to fix all the important facts more firmly in his memory. The difference both as it regards pleasure and profit, between the study of Geography on this plan, and the common method, can only be felt by those who have experienced both.

To show the value of the whole in the estimation of several much respected gentlemen who have examined it, we annex the following Recommendations.

Having examined, as extensively as our engagements would permit, "A New Abridgment of the American Universal Geography," by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. and Sidney Edwards Morse, A. M. we have no hesitation in saying, that we think it possesses great merit. With a labour which Authors rarely bestow on new editions, this work appears to have been entirely re-written, and that with much care and ability. The simplicity and brevity of its style—the various and interesting matter which it contains—and the excellency of its arrangement make it very valuable, not only as a school-book for youth, but as a convenient manual for occasional use to men of reading.

*The System of Questions*, running through the Work, and the *General Vista*, at its close, must greatly increase its usefulness to learners in Geography. The map of the United States, which is given as a specimen of the proposed Atlas, is executed in a superior style of workmanship.

E. PORTER, L. Woods, J. MURDOCK.

From the Boston Recorder, Sept. 29, 1821.

"Much is promised in this delineation of the Author's plan—but not more than is fulfilled. After referring to various parts of the Work for our own satisfaction, as to the fidelity of the execution, we can say with confidence, that the reasonable expectations of the public will not be disappointed.

They will find the proposed arrangement preserved—the important facts stated with great perspicuity—and nothing inserted which could be omitted, without detracting from the value of the work.</p

**INDEX  
To the Recorder, Vol. VII.**

**A**  
 Aboriginal affection, page 180  
 Abyssinia, remarks on, 53  
 Academy, Military, 85  
 Address to Females on doing good, 61  
 Address of the Mayor of Boston, 73  
 Addresses at the Anniversaries in London, 117, 121, 141  
 African generosity, 3.  
 Africans, education of, in Salem, 24  
 Africans in this country, attention due to, 49  
 Africa, Western, notice of, 59, 163, 171  
 Africa, South, intelligence from, 59, 65, 133, 138  
 Africa, Jaloo of, 99  
 African Manners, 157  
 Africans, notices of, 141, 170  
 Africaner and Berend, 157.  
 African Institution, abstract of 16th Report of, 175  
 Agriculture—Worms, 156—to Farmers, 192  
 various receipts, 192  
 Albany, relig. attention to the poor in, 127  
 Albion, shipwreck of the 91—Alligator's prize 3.  
 Alexander, Interview of Mad. de Staél with, 56, letter of Rev. J. King, concerning, 75  
 Amherst, Charitable Institution in, 4, 16, 28, 143, 176, 180, 185, 205  
 American Colleges, 88  
 American Board of C. F. M., extracts from 12th Report of; extracts from 13th Report of, 177, 198  
 American Colonization Society, 32, 155, 158, 164, 168, 169  
 Anecdotes, 4, 8, 12, 13, 24, 28, 31, 36, 40, 42, 46, 48, 50, 58, 64, 66, 76, 88, 101, 120, 125, 128, 136, 138, 140, 141, 143, 152, 160, 163, 168, 189  
 Anniversaries of Relig. Benev. Societies in London, 115  
 Angus Rev. W.H. experience of 157, labors of 158  
 Appeal, a solemn, 148  
 Appleton's President, Lectures, notice of, 125  
 Arkansaw Mission, accounts from, 30, 54, 143, 194  
 Argo, antiquities of the Island of, 189  
 Arianism and the Godhead of Christ, 124  
 Asylum, Glasgow Lunatic, 105  
 Asylum for the Insane, Cou. 179  
 Association, Geor. & Ocmulgee meeting of, 143  
 Association, Worcester Bap. 151.  
 Association, Mass. Gen. 111, 149  
 Association, Gen. 130  
 Atheneum, Boston, 119  
 Atkinson Academy, 134  
 Australasian Evang. Society, 99  
 Australasia, Mr. Marsden's account of, 132.  
 Auxiliary Tract Societies, 205  
 Ayah and Lady, recommendation of, 59

**B**  
 Baptized children, religious education of, 173, 180, 184  
 Basle, Missionary Institution at, 138  
 Bali, Geographical notice of, 121  
 Bethel Union, N. York, 1st Report of, 10, 17; Charleston, 107  
 Beverly, result of council at, 16; Answer to, 32; Remarks on, 34  
 Bear, strong affections of, 48  
 Bellarmine's Biblical Geography, notice of, 82  
 Ben, the Sailor, 134  
 Bee Miller, mode of destroying, 143  
 Biographical Sketches of S. Larned, 33; Edward Pritchett, 41; Henry Church, 65; Mrs. Carey, 76; M. H. Huntington, 94, J. C. Wolff, 117; Arthur Young, 121; Almira Newell, 124  
 Bible Society, France, 188  
 Bible Society, British and Foreign, correspondence of, 1, 25; Drs. Patterson and Henderson, 92, 109  
 Bible Society, New-York Marine, 70  
 Boston Marine, ann. report of, 17; 2d ann. report of, 190  
 Bible Society, Portland Aux. Maine, 34; American, correspond. of, 42; ann. meet. of, 79  
 Bible Society, Virginia, 75  
 Bible Soc., East Tenn., 37; N. Y. Fem. Aux., 87; Washington Young Men's, 131; Young Men's West. Aux., Pittsburg, 93; Salem, 163  
 Birman Mission, accounts from, 9, 87, 111, 163, 183  
 Blasphemers, warning to, 107  
 Boston, city government in, 3, 7, 35, 39, 71, 73  
 Boston, city elections of, 59  
 Boston, notice of, 58  
 Bombay Mission, accounts from, 6, 74, 113, 126, 178  
 Bombay, cholera morbus at, 29  
 Bowdoin College, fire in, 44; Theological library of, 59; rising of 67  
 Boweswell, Benev. Bibliothical Society of, 56  
 Bonaparte in St. Helena, 157  
 Bouvier, Rev. P. wealth of, 189  
 Boerhaave, anecdote of, 180  
 British Dominion in India, character of, 70  
 Brown, D. letter from, 8  
 Bread of Life, 132  
 Brotherly Love, 205  
 Bunyan's J. Meeting-house, 12  
 Burder's sermons to children, recommend. of, 59

**C**  
 Cafres of Africa, 138  
 Card Playing, Dr. Nott's remarks on, 120  
 Cass, Gov., instructions of to Mr. McCoy, 175  
 Calcutta, information from vicinity of, 1, 113  
 Catechist, recommendation of, 67,  
 Cause of Peace, 45;  
 Caledonians, customs and faith of, 141  
 Ceylon Literary Society, 6  
 Ceylon Mission, accounts from, 26, 74, 82, 85, 90, 142, 162, 178, 194  
 Ceylon, liberal contrib. to a female school in, 107  
 Ceylon, Methodist Mission at, 139  
 Christ, the omniscient God, 144  
 Christian Almanack, notice of, 155, 168  
 Christians, the principle that sustains persecuted, 61; Christians, an address to, 160  
 Christian fidelity, 190; Christian confidence, 83  
 Christian Knowledge Society, Eng. 91  
 Choctaw Mission, accounts from, 20, 38, 94, 114, 143, 186, 194  
 Cherokee Mission, accounts fr. 5, 66, 77, 142, 162, 178  
 Chickasaw Mission, 42, 87  
 China, from Milner's Retrospect of, 24  
 China, ancient knowledge of medicine in, 65  
 Children, religious education of, 137  
 Clisby and Close, execution of, 44  
 Collegiate Record, 123, 138, 143, 147, 151, 155, 163, 194  
 Colleges, religious instruction in, 36  
 Collier's Evangelical Instructor, 3  
 Columbian College, 15; Address at the opening of, 30  
 Columbian Bible, remarks on, 60  
 Conversions, remarkable, 111, 120  
 Conversion of sinners, extracts from a Sermon on, 194, 197  
 Continental Society, 10  
 Constantinople, account of, 38  
 Convention of Cong. Ministers, objects of, 134  
 Confession, singular, 83  
 Corban Society, 171  
 Connecticut, General Association of, 130  
 Coral Rocks, in the Pacific, 137  
 Cunningham's Sermons, Review of, 189  
 "Customer and Patron," notice to, 97

**D**  
 Davies, President, letter of, 12  
 Daniel xi.: 44, 45, commentary on, 68  
 Deacons, a proposal to, 64  
 Dedication, at Providence, 15, at Peterboro', 46  
 New-York, 87, Sharon, 187  
 Dead Sea, 24  
 Deaf and Dumb, school opened for the instruction of, in Palmyra, 75  
 Deaf and Dumb, improvement of, 102  
 Dialogue between the Bible and the sinner, 140

**E**  
 Digah, conversation with a native Christian at, 1  
 Dickinson College, 2  
 Dissertations, No. XVI. 4, XVII. 8, XVIII. 12, XIX. 16  
 Domestic Mission. Society, quarterly receipts of, 123, 144  
 Donor. Missions, benefit of, 154, 186, 191, 202  
 Dodd Rev. Mr., anecdote of, 129  
 Duelling, dialogue upon 193, 197  
 Duelling, madness of, 100, 103  
 Dread of Slavery, 205

**F**  
 Eastman's Sermon, extract from, 172  
 Education Society, American, correspondence of, J. Jay, S. Rensselaer, 2; W. Wisner, A. Jenks, 14; R. Hubbard, 40; Dr. Coffin, 44; F. McFarland, 48; a Beneficiary, 68; Prof. Porter, S. Postlethwaite, Esg., 79; D. R. Dixon, N. W. Taylor, N. Porter, A. Burton, N. Hewitt, J. Hallcock, 80; Z. Moore, C. Dewey, J. Day, E. Nott, 84; acknowledgements of Clergymen for life-memberships, 98; a Mother, Chauncy G. Lee, 116; J. Monteith, J. Seward, Humphrey & Hanford, 118; T. Barr, L. C. Kingman, 122; A. Darwin, 128; S. P. Robbins, 140; Annual meeting of, 163; 7th Report of, 201  
 Education Society, American, Beneficiaries, extravagance of, 36; gratitude of 36; facilities for the education of 52; account current of eighteen, 56; trials of 64; economy of, 70; library for, 88  
 Education Society, speech before the "Young Men's Aux." 2; annual meeting of, 7, 15, 28; sermon of Dr. Jarvis, noticed, 62  
 Education Soc. Berkshire Aux. ann. subscription of, 200  
 Education Soc. Norfolk aux. 99; Essex do. 107; Nassau hall, 107  
 Education Soc., Mount Zion Auxiliary, 43  
 Presbyterian, N. Y. 111  
 Education Society, Female, of Boston, 50; Mass. Bap. 168; Providence, 168  
 Education Society, N. Carolina, 51  
 Education Soc. S. Carolina Auxil., 51; Hamilton Bap. N. Y. 135; Nantucket, Officers of, 55; Middlesex County, 128  
 Education Society, objections to, considered, 56  
 Education Society of a Church in New Haven, Conn. 63  
 Education, Female, remarks on, 32  
 Education, Charitable, remarks on, 167  
 Edwards on Religious Affections, recommendation of, 31  
 Edwards Rev. J. on the Slave Trade, notice of, 179  
 Egypt, account of by Mr. Fisk, 149, 153  
 Elements of Geography, notice of 203  
 Election week, religious services on, 83  
 Eliza's Letters, No. I. 92, II. 96, III. 100  
 Embert Eliza, dignified conduct of, 189  
 Episcopal Churches, building of, in England, 67  
 Evangelical Instructor, recommendation of, 3  
 Evans J. Esq. Letter from, 106  
 Evil surmisings, Sermon on, 184

**G**  
 Fatherless and Widows' Society, 171  
 Females, Religious vows of, 105  
 Fem. Piety, 108  
 Fem. Education, sermon on, recommend. of, 47  
 Flattery, dangerous to Missionaries, 20  
 Florida, manners of, 62  
 Flower Girl, 104  
 Fletcher Rev. J. W. Anecdote of, 132  
 Foster's Missionary Sermon, notice of, 154  
 Fracis, scandalous, 63  
 France, Christian Moral Society of, 71, Persecution in, 101  
 Frey Rev. Mr. preaching in Boston, 103  
 France, Bible Cause in, 185  
 French Clergy, numbers of, 189  
 Fuel Institution, Boston, 119  
 Gale in Carolina, 167  
 Gladiatorial shows, 61  
 Good design, 180; executed, 12  
 Good devised, 92  
 Gospel, human efforts in the spread of, 148  
 Graham Society of Boston, extract from ann. report of, 29  
 Greeks and Turks, 30, 42, 97  
 Grieving the Spirit, danger of, 35  
 Great-Britain, statistics of, 51  
 Grammar simplified, recommendation of, 119  
 Great-Britain, population of, 167

**H**  
 Hampshire Co. Missionary Society, 190  
 Historical Novels, 64  
 Hint to Mothers, 83; to Tavern-keepers, 119  
 Hibernian School Society, 109  
 Hippopotamus, account of, 141  
 Hospital, Massachusetts General, 27  
 Horne on Missions, notice of, 78  
 Holy Spirit, influence on, the life of a Christian, 169  
 Hope, Believer's, 140  
 Honest confession, 148  
 Homel, Russia, school of industry at, 109  
 Hog, curious instinct of the common, 48  
 Humanity rewarded, 47, 75; disgraced, 68; praiseworthy, 71  
 Huss, John, martyrdom of, 181  
 Hydrophobia, 68

**I**  
 Idolatries, 101, 113  
 Ignorance, an instance of Wilful, 188  
 Indians, N. American, deities of, 85; faith of, 85.  
 Shawnee, 126  
 Indians, civilization of, 42, 82; Improvement of, 43; benevolence of, 132  
 Indian Deputation, 15, 30. Superstition, 128  
 Indian Youth, education of, 122  
 India, exemplary character of Christian Natives in, 41  
 India, intelligence from, 65, 86, 93, 173  
 Infidelity justly rewarded, 52; discounterenanced, 63; language of, 101  
 Inquisition, at Lisbon, 12  
 Intemperance, Mass. Soc. for suppression of, 21; remarks upon, 45, 72, 160  
 Intemperance, charge of Judge Richardson on, 131; evils of, 132, 139, 164  
 Independence, Sabbath School celebration of, 120  
 Indian Address 205  
 Indian Funds in England, 205  
 Irish, character of, 125  
 Ireland, remarks on the present state of, 66, 132

**J**  
 Jadownsky, address of, 26; notice of, 42  
 Jadownsky, letter from, to the Bos. Fem. Jews Soc., 130; notice of, 157; letter from, to the Editor, and remarks on, 182  
 Japanese ferocity of the, 157  
 Jay's Family prayers, 60  
 Jews, in Poland, 1, 93, 109, 171, in Egypt, 93; Prussia, 93; in Germany, 93  
 Jewish Children, education of, in Holland, 1  
 Amer. Soc. for the benefit of, 26, 29, 95  
 Jews, Madras Soc. for the benefit of, 31  
 Jews, Boston Society for the benefit of, 42, 94; Circular of, 118  
 Jews on the conversion of, 45, 103, 134, 144  
 Jews, eager for the Scriptures, 109  
 Jews in India, Mr. Bardwell's account of, 114  
 Jews Soc. Lond. abstract of 14th report of, 123  
 Jews present state of, 49, 53, 57; their suffering, 67  
 Joseph Marcus, account of, 134  
 Joanna, island, an account of, 25  
 Judge —, of New-York, 40  
 Juvenile Missionary spirit, 100  
 Juvenile Mite Soc. Wilmington Del. letter from the Secretary of, 102  
 Juvenile contributions, 148  
 Juggernaut in danger, 197

**K**  
 Keelman, the pious, anecdote of, 189  
 Kentucky, state of religion in, 6, 11; benevolent institutions in, 98  
 Kentucky, extract of a letter from, 107  
 Knights, Capt. J., trial of, for abuse, 3

**L**  
 Leighton, on Divine Decrees, 73  
 Literary Taste, Modern, 140  
 Liberality, Christian, 53  
 Liberty, struggle for, 59  
 Longevity, extraordinary, 119  
 Lord's Sermon, extract from, 193

**M**  
 Market Preaching, 134  
 Madagascar Youths, 138  
 Mahometan, anecdote of, 138  
 Matsveld, Father, notice of, 161  
 Malta, an account of, 153  
 Masonry, and duty of Masons, 172  
 Masonic Circular, 89  
 Mariner's Church, at Charleston, S. C. 39  
 Mahomedan Negro, conversion of, in Antigua, 41  
 Mahomedan, in Africa, 24  
 Marquesas Island, Conversion of a Native of, 202  
 Martyn's Sermons, notice of 203  
 Merut, intelligence from, 29  
 Mermaid, 139, 141  
 Mecklenburg, Co. N. C. letter from, 49  
 Methodist Epis. Church, S. C. ann. Conference of, 50  
 Miller's Church History, notice of, 159  
 Miller's Dr. S. Miss. Ser. extracts from, 185  
 Millennium, 149  
 Ministers, Ambition and Envy in, 20; Union and Co-operation of, 24  
 Ministers, obligations of the Church to the support of, 66  
 Missionary Society, Conn. Dom. 119  
 Missionary Soc. N. York, Bap. 147  
 Missionary Soc. Bengal Aux., 169  
 Missionary Soc. Protestant Episcopal, 171  
 Missionary Soc. Vt. Juvenile, 171  
 Missionary Soc. Western, 175  
 Missionary Soc. New Hampshire, 179  
 Missionary Soc. Hampshire Co. 190  
 Missionary Soc. Scottish, 197  
 Missionary Soc. N. York, Evangelical, fifth Rep. of, 14  
 Missionary Society, Kennebunk, 202  
 Missionary Soc. Con. 23d ann. Rep. of, 18, 21  
 Miss. Soc., Mass. Dom. remarks on, 19, 186, 193  
 Missions, utility of, 138  
 Missionary Soc. (Lond.), 35  
 Miss. Soc. (Church), sumn. of 21st Rep. of, 29  
 Miss. Soc. Young Men's, N. Y. 6th Rep. of, 39  
 Miss. Soc. Mass. notice of, 70; correspond. of, 73; remarks on, 73; ann. meeting of, 95; Rec. of, 110  
 Missionary Soc. Madras, 65  
 Miss. Soc. Boston Fem. ann. Rep. of, 26  
 Miss. Soc. Young Men's, Richmond, 111  
 Miss. Soc. Maine, ann. meet. of, 115, 143, 146, 159. Congregational, Charleston, S. C. 20th Rep. of, 119; Young Men's do. 119  
 Missionary Meetings, utility of, 138  
 Missions, Douglass's hints on, 161  
 Missions, the opposition to, 172  
 Missionary Arithmetic, notice of, 179  
 Miss. Fields, productiveness of, 34, 39, 58, 108  
 Miss. School, For. Conn. 41, 66, 102  
 Missionary objects, liberality of the English poor to, 41  
 Missionaries, want of, 47  
 Missionary Journals, remarks on, 73  
 Missions, Moravian, 86  
 Missions, Methodist, in India, 93; in S. Africa, 93  
 Monroe, Rev. Mr. and family, wonderful deliverance of, 197  
 Morse's New Gazetteer, notice of, 8  
 Morse, Abner, communication from, 34

**N**  
 Nantucket, heathen school in, 66  
 Naval anecdote, 169  
 Nautical apotekes, 46, 49, 92  
 New-York Presbytery, progress of religion in, 70  
 Negro, Missionary zeal in, 72  
 Negroes recaptured, influence of religion on, 113  
 Negro Plot, in Charleston, 123, 144  
 New-Haven and Yale College, notice of, 141  
 New-Hamp. Gen. Association, &c. 146  
 Negroes, reception of re-captured, 165  
 Negro Women, contrast between two, 173  
 New-Castle Presberty, Rep. of, 163  
 Newell Rev. S. letter from, 6  
 New-Testament, testimony for, 40  
 Nottingham, Guardian Society of, 71  
 North-West Coast, account of, 125, 129  
 Northampton For. Miss. Soc. ann. meeting of, 6  
 Notice of the Past Year, 206

**O**  
 Objections to Unitarian Christianity considered, reply to 51  
 Obituary notice—of John Whitehead, 2; R. Dur-  
 ing, 30; J. Laucklaen, 40; Gen. J. Stark, 79; T. H. Harris, 79; R. Wilcox, 80; L. Chappin, 100; E. Woods, 116; J. H. Currier, L. Barlow, F. E. King, 120; T. Goodwin, W. Warner, S. C. Pearson, E. Ayres, 128; L. W. Bowdoin, 140; C. Greeley, 144; Rev. D. Collins, 156; S. Stone, J. Howe, 168; T. Tucker, 172; L. Goodwin, 180; Mrs. Mary Dexter, 183; A. Symonds, 194; Th. Noyes, 200; Rev. Luther Leland, 204  
 Occurrence, a melancholy 108, 111  
 Ohio, Portage Co. letter from 107  
 Old Maids, 52  
 Oneida Bap. Theol. Soc. 167  
 Orthodox, alledged uncharitableness of the, 72  
 Ordinations and Installations of S. Spring, J. Bennet, O. Brown, and R. Cushman, 3; J. Walker, 7; D. Dana, 8; J. N. Loomis, 19; J. Keep, B. Titcomb, 23; H. Smith, E. Good-  
 man, 43; R. Wells, P. Clark, S. Goddard, 46; H. Taylor, 51; J. Elliot, J. Penny, H. Hooker, 63; N. Cogswell, 70; J. W. French, J. W. Allen, 91; T. Pomeroy, 98; S. H. Tolman, 99; A. British Sailor, 105; D. Kimball, T. Skeletor, E. J. Boardman and G. P. Pearce, 118; T. M. Smith, 127; S. Shores, 131; of Missionaries, 151; G. Cotton, 126; C. W. Manchester, T. Clapp, 155; D. Smith, 167; N. Smith, D. J. Sprague, J. Howe, 171; J. Henry, L. Lyons, J. J. Pearce, W. A. Chapin, 175; H. Wilson, 183; W. A. Chapin, 183; J. H. Fowler, E. Paine, L. Dwight, M. Clark, J. Whiton, F. S. Gaylord, 191; Al-  
 fred L. Barry, 203  
 Orange captive, notice of, 47  
 Osgood, Rev. Thaddeus, journal of, 158

**P**  
 Pawnees and Mahas, visit of to New-York 2  
 Pawnee Chief, anecdote of 21  
 Palestine Mission accounts from 6, 22, 39, 45, 54, 74, 106, 127, 143, 165, 178  
 Pastoral relation, on the 102  
 Pastors Rev. L. sickness and death of 106  
 Pastoral Visitation 124, 136  
 Peopple, pastoral complaint against 136  
 Persia, some notices of, 44, 71  
 Penitent Female's Refuge 20  
 Piemont, visit to the Christian Churches in, 62  
 Pitcairn's Island 195  
 Pirate capture of 155  
 Pittsburgh, Synod of 175, 191  
 POETRY. Palestine Missionary 4; Sabbath Morn-  
 g. 8; Bible Society 12; Close of the Year 16;  
 Friendship and Love 20; Willow Branch 24;  
 Window Curtains 28; Stanzas 32; Mourning Widow 40; The Harp of Love 44; The Violet, 48; The Concert of Prayer 52; The Setting Sun 58; A Sister's Love 60; Apostrophe to Palestine 64; Mrs. Blake 68; Hymn for Sabbath Schools 73; Lines on the Obit. of Mrs. Poor 7